

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Polish Army Induction, Demobilization, and Manpower

1. I have no knowledge of circulars concerning induction plans for 1950-1952 or information concerning classes inducted during 1947-1951.

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2. [REDACTED] volunteered for the Navy and submitted the following documents to the RKU in Leborg: birth certificate, certificate of Polish citizenship, residence certificate, employment certificate, school certificate (including number of years attended), certificate from parents (used for volunteers only), and a good conduct certificate from the State Police.

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3. [REDACTED] I was ordered to bring with me the following items: two pairs of underwear, shaving equipment, one towel and sufficient food for two days. Four Polish Army doctors and two women doctors dressed in Soviet uniforms gave the medical examination. The examination included a check-up of head, ears, lungs, eyes and feet. About 190 draftees reported with me and approximately 19 of those failed to pass the medical examination. Ten to 15 men were deferred. Some were married men with children; some were the sole means of support for their family; others had essential jobs. On 23 April 1946 the classes of 1926 and 1927 were called and volunteers were accepted from the 1927 and 1928 classes.

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4. In 1950 I heard from friends that the following requirements were necessary for volunteers: their parents had to be workers or peasants; they could enter the Navy only if they were members of the Polish Youth Union (Związek Młodzieży Polskiej -- ZMP); and they had to have completed elementary school.
5. I learned through hearsay that between 1946 and 1950 inductees were assigned to the various branches of service according to the following requirements:
- a. Infantry. Education was not stressed. The physical examination was not as thorough as for the other services; however, feet were checked very closely. Political reliability had no relationship to acceptance in the infantry.
 - b. Tank and Artillery. Five to seven years of elementary schooling was necessary and chauffeur or mechanic experience was preferable. The inductee had to be politically reliable.
 - c. KBW. Inductee had to be a member of the ZMP, have completed seven years of elementary schooling and be in good physical condition. Parents had to be peasants or workers.
 - d. Air Force. The inductee had to be a member of ZMP or the United Polish Workers Party (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza -- PZPR) and in good physical condition.
 - e. Labor Corps. I had a friend who was formerly in an AAA unit in [redacted]. His friend told him that because he refused to take part in political indoctrination courses, he was reassigned to a labor battalion.
6. I have no further information on induction, and no knowledge as to what year classes were demobilized in 1946-1951. I heard from a friend that the length of service in 1951 for the Army was 2 years, for the Air Force 2½ years, and for the Navy 3 years. I have no information about any groups resisting the Communist regime in Poland.

Training

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7. [redacted] in a joint competitive signal training exercise, conducted for 60 days in Zegrze and in Lasy Jablonna. This exercise was under the command of Col. (fnu) MALINOWSKI, a Soviet officer dressed in a Polish Army uniform. The following units participated in this exercise:
- a. One signal company of an infantry division. 1-2 officers and 120 EM.
 - b. One signal company of an artillery division. 1-2 officers and 120 EM.
 - c. One signal company of a tank division. 1-2 officers and 80 EM.
 - d. One Air Force signal company. 120 officers and EM.
 - e. One Naval radio and telegraphic section. 1 officer and 60 EM.
 - f. One Naval telephone section. 17 EM.

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8. This exercise determined the radio operator's knowledge of procedure, his speed and efficiency. Messages were coded according to the Naval Code Book (Marynarka Wojenna, Ksiazka Szyfrowa), which was 70-80 pages in length, and 30 x 20 cm. in size, and was issued by the Polish Navy in 1946-1947. The following types of radio and telephone equipment were used during this exercise: RSBF (used by all branches), A-7A (used by CO's or CG's of large units), and ST-35 telephones (used by all branches).
9. The contest was won by the Air Force and the ratings were as follows:
 - a. 15 five-letter groups in one minute excellent
 - b. 12-13 five-letter groups in one minute good
 - c. 8-10 five-letter groups in one minute satisfactory
 - d. 8-10 five letter groups in one minute with errors unsatisfactory
10. The exercise took place at the tent caserne in Zegrze and in the wooded areas in Jablonna (Lasy Jablonna) near Jablonna Legjonowa. /See Annex. B.7 I heard that food supplies came from the quarter-master depot in Zegrze.

Purges

11. In 1951 I read in the newspapers of the discovery of a conspiracy by high-ranking military officers and civilian state officials to overthrow the existing regime of Poland. Gen. Rola ZYMIERSKI, Gen. ~~Wladyslaw~~ SPYCHALSKI and a state minister, ~~Wladyslaw~~ ~~COMWILEA~~, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 21 years (sic).

Morale

12. In 1950 I heard from a friend who was in an AAA regiment that the EM resented the long training hours and the Soviet political training.

Polish Youth Organization

13. Only persons between the ages of 14-21 were accepted as members of the ZMP. The applicants' parents had to be workers or peasants. ZMP gave political education to school children and to soldiers in the Polish Armed Forces. The training program was conducted along Soviet lines and consisted of lectures, discussion groups and reading the Polish daily newspapers. The ZMP also recommended candidates for an officers' training school. Only members of the ZMP could join the Aviation League (Liga Lotnicza -- LL) and the Maritime League (Liga Morska -- LM). I do not know the age for membership in these clubs.
14. Service for Poland (Sluzba Polsce -- SP) members between the ages of 15-18 with a ZMP recommendation were able to enter an officers' training school. In 1951 all Polish youths had to join the SP.
15. Only members of ZMP were eligible to join the Soviet Friendship Union (Towarzystwo Przyjazni Polsko Radzieckiej -- TPPR).
16. Boys and girls from 7-16 years of age were accepted on a volunteer basis in the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts (Zwiazek Harcerstwa Polskiego -- ZHP).

- ANNEXES:
- A. Pinpoint Location of an u/i KBW Regt. in Olsztyn
 - B. Area of Radio Exercise near Jablonna-Legjonowa

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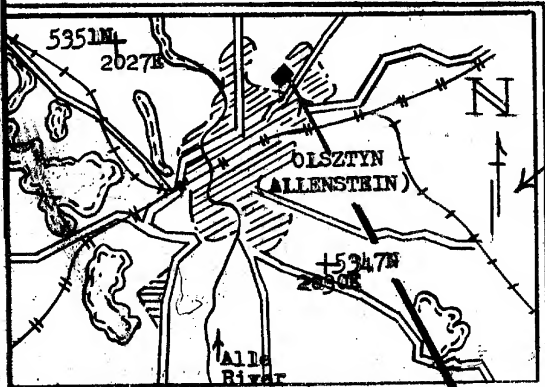
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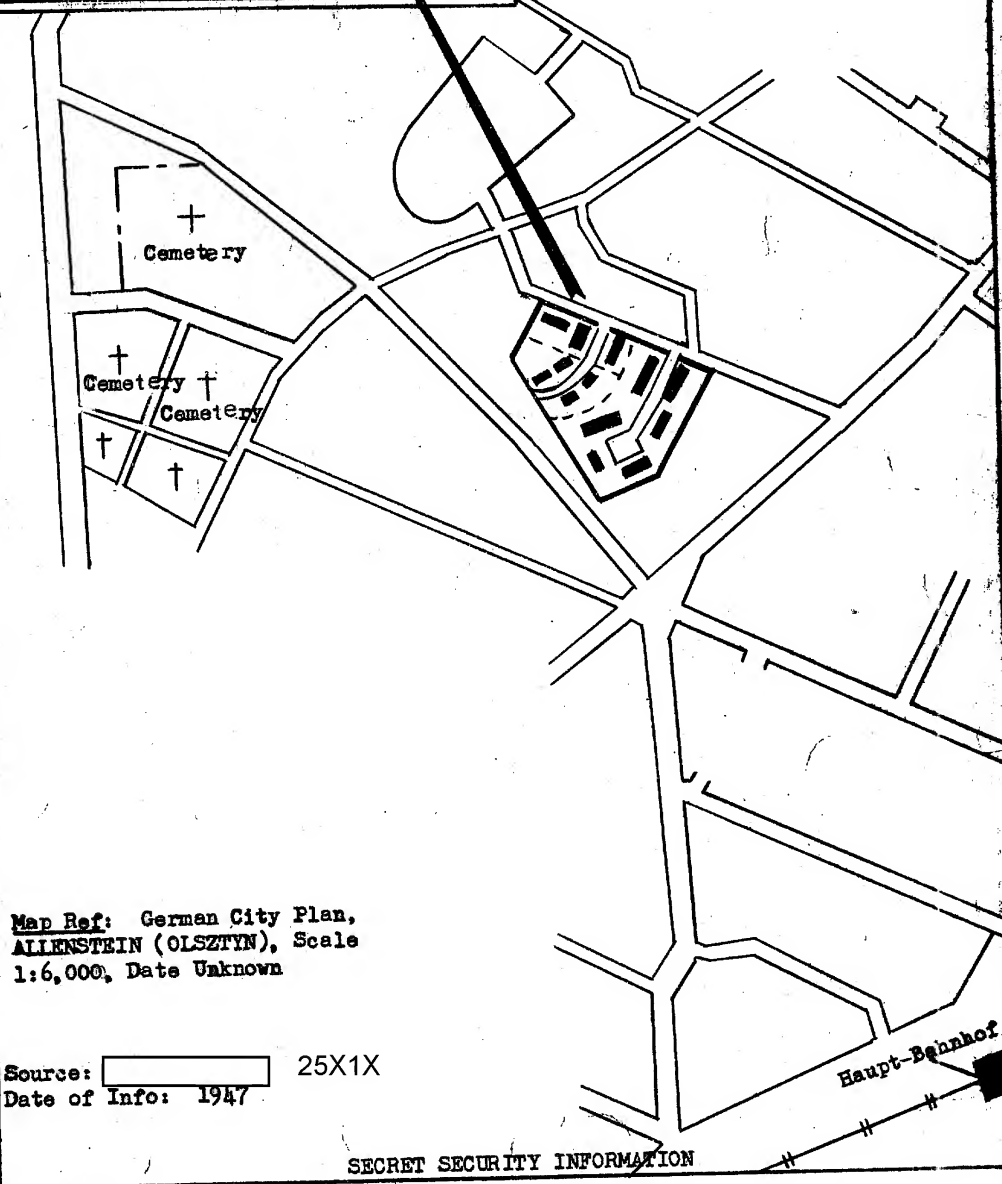
ANNEX A

SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

Pinpoint Location of an U/I KBW Regt in OLSZTYN



Map Ref: ALLENSTEIN, Poland
(OLSZTYN), Sheet K-15, Scale
1:100,000, GSGS 4416, AMSM 651.
1944



Map Ref: German City Plan,
ALLENSTEIN (OLSZTYN), Scale
1:6,000, Date Unknown

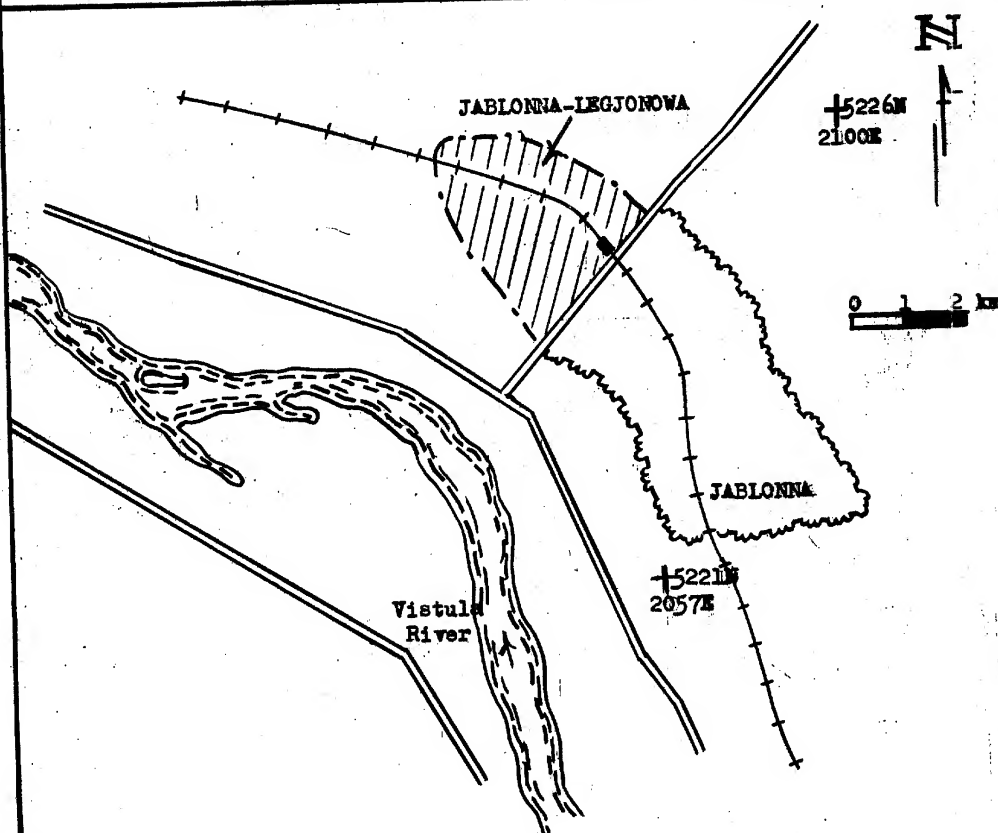
Source: 25X1X
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ANNEX B

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Area of Signal Exercise near JABLONNA-LEGJONOWA



Map Ref: WOLGMIN,
Scale 1:100,000,
Sheet N15 (GSOS, 4416),
First Edition 1944

Source: 25X1X
Date of Info: 1947

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